

TONS OF EARTH ON THEM

THREE HUNDRED MINERS ENTOMBED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Rescuing Parties Bring Two Hundred to the Surface—Exploration of the Mine to Find the Rest Progressing—Other News by Telegraph.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—An explosion in a colliery at Aberystwyth, Monmouthshire, occurred today, by which 300 miners were imprisoned. Rescuing parties have succeeded in bringing 200 of the imprisoned men to the surface, some of whom were more or less injured. The exploration of the mine proceeds in the hope that other imprisoned men may be found and brought out.

TWO SHOCKING ACCIDENTS.

New Unfortunate Workmen Met Horrible Deaths.

THRENTON, N. J., Feb. 6.—Two shocking accidents occurred yesterday at Reobling's wire mill. Charles Cheate was pierced through the body and for an instant was suspended in the air on a red-hot rod about three inches in diameter. Cheate, who is but 17 years of age, was what is known as a "hooker-up" in the mill. As the iron leaves the furnace he seizes it in a pair of tongs and guides it to a hole, which reduces the diameter.

As he attempted to seize a piece of iron yesterday, it broke near the tongs and before he had time to again take hold the red-hot iron was wriggling round his right side just above the hip, and passing through the lungs came out beneath the left arm pit. As the rod passed through Cheate's body, the end caught in a piece of machinery and an instant later he was suspended in the air on a red-hot rod.

His weight broke the iron and Cheate fell in front of the furnace on his feet. At the same time another rod of red-hot iron was seen coming through the rollers from the furnace. Cheate still held the tongs when the iron fell his body, and as he saw the second piece leaving the furnace, had a violent presence of mind to ward it off, else, this rod, too, would have pierced his body. Medical attendance was at once procured, but the case was hopeless. Mart Mosley, a fine wire drawer of the same mill, was pierced in the stomach about midnight yesterday night.

He is a new man, and did not understand how to arrange his wire, which broke, the end entering the pit of his stomach. The "red" was very fast, and when the fine wire entered Mosley he was pinned in a corner, and before the rod could be stopped about ten feet of it had curled up in the man's stomach.

William Merchen was killed in the same mill Tuesday by the breaking of an electric wire. The mill closed down for the day after Cheate received his wounds, and the fine wire of the Trenton physicians to relieve the men, but the doctors declare that the injured man cannot recover.

CAPTAIN ANSON IS IN LINE.

Chicago's League Team to Start for the South.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The Chicago National League Club will leave next Monday for St. Augustine, Fla., to go into practice for the coming championship season. Captain Anson will have charge of the men, as in the past. So far, he has thirteen players under contract, but before the club leaves the week, this number will have been increased to sixteen. The big captain is negotiating with a couple of the most promising members of the Chicago City League, and may take them with him.

He is also on the lookout for a first-class pitcher and one or two outfielders, and says he will secure them before the season opens, no matter what the cost. President A. C. Spalding, who is in the East, telegraphed yesterday that he would leave shortly for Florida to take the team. After witnessing a few days' practice Mr. Spalding will return to this city and then to the coast, through Texas, to the Hot Springs. They will arrive there about March 1, or at the same time as the Chicago Brotherhood team.

The two organizations will play on separate diamonds, of course, but there will be a great rivalry between them nevertheless. Were it possible to arrange a series of exhibition games both clubs might be able to make the expense of their trip. In a letter to W. F. Brown, Mr. Spalding denies that there is a possibility of the League's abandoning the national agreement. He says that it will be the duty of the club in the future, as it has been in the past, to uphold the agreement and protect it from practical wreckers of the game.

Mr. Spalding further says that the League will be composed of ten clubs, as has been stated all along. Neither Indianapolis nor Washington will be dropped, but, on the contrary, both will be strengthened. Especially will this be the case with Washington, which will be consolidated with the Baltimore club. Indianapolis is already in the front rank, and has enough players under contract to open the season. The talk about the "Hoosier" team being traded to New York by the Chicago magazine characterizes as the veriest bomb. He says there never was any truth in the story, but that it was circulated for the purpose of weakening the clubs under the national agreement.

Developing Minnesota Iron Mines.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 6.—A company of capitalists of this city have commenced the development of iron mines in Itasca County. They were discovered three years ago, but were not considered worth much. Further investigation has revealed the fact that 10,000 acres cover rich deposits of ore which assays 60 per cent. of iron. The mines are twelve miles from the Mississippi River. They are ten times larger than the Vermilion mines, which sold for \$8,000,000. Spur tracks will be put in from the Duluth and Winnipeg Railroad, ten miles distant. The mines are valued at \$20,000,000.

UPROAR IN A CHURCH.

Excitement Caused by a Preacher's Denunciation.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 6.—During the services in a Virginia country church about thirty miles from Sparta, N. C., last Sunday, the Rev. Joseph M. Strook, during the course of his remarks, said: "There is a man in this congregation who is so mean and unfeeling to his wife that it is a wonder God does not rain down fire and brimstone upon his head and consume him."

The preacher pointed his finger toward Thomas Coleman, who occupies a seat near the pulpit, and as he did so that individual jumped to his feet to inquire if the parson meant to be personal in his remarks. No sooner was Coleman on his feet than half a dozen women were up demanding that he sit down.

Everything was in an uproar and an

WHAT PINCHBECK SAYS

ABOUT THE DISSENSIONS IN THE CENTRAL BUREAU OF RELIEF.

Colonel Perry Carson Has Something to Say About It—Harrison Has Friends Among the Colored Race.

Referring to the dissensions in the convention of the Central Bureau of Relief, ex-Governor Pinchbeck said: "I left my comfortable home in response to a telegram asking me to preside over a representative body of the thinking men of my race. There was something of honor, but certainly nothing of profit, and but little else to be gained by me in giving a favorable response to the call. I came reluctantly, and was elected president of the convention. No sooner had I taken my seat than I discovered evidences of discord and dissension in the body, which I was compelled to believe were leveled at me upon lines before unthought of so far as I am concerned."

"To what difference do you refer?" "I refer to the manifest troubles of different factions. I came here upon the call of the convention and upon the promise of telegrams and letters alluded to, to preside over a deliberative body of the best representatives of my race from the length and breadth of our Union."

THE EX-GOVERNOR DISAPPOINTED.

"When I entered the convention I found it almost dismembered by factions representing the present Administration and those against it; by those who were in favor of the A. M. E. Church and those who belonged to other churches, and by those who had received their share of favors and fishes and some who have been grievously disappointed."

"Were you not an applicant for office under this Administration?" "Well, if I was not certainly could not afford to come here and pose as a sore head. I helped to make the present regime, and it matters not whether it has been kind to me or not, it is without my province, or that of any thinking man, to needlessly tear down the structure he laboriously assisted to erect."

"Why did the convention object to you as president?"

"I don't think it did. I resigned the chair, merely to satisfy certain cranks. The convention indulged me in a resolution yesterday, and I believe I have been totally destroyed by it. I am a convention, as every man there certainly has mine. Bishop Wayman was the representative of a large and very respectable community, who evidently felt that he was not in the convention, and he was not in my view, a man and things (although this is private), a good old Baptist brother said they all stood by me, and I therefore thought my resignation, which was only accepted upon my stating positively that I would not fill the place under any circumstances."

ROCHESTER BOX FACTORY BURNED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 6.—The four-story box factory of J. K. Hunt was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire burned rapidly, and within an hour and a half, all the walls were down. The factory was valued at \$300,000 and the stock at \$500,000. The building was fully insured. Lewis & Pifer, shoe manufacturers, and the Trux Company were also burned out.

CANCELED STAMPS IN DEMAND.

Here is a New York Dealer Who Buys Them by the Million.

[New York Tribune.] Has any one 1,000,000 stamps or 500,000 or 100,000? The man who has long been wanted by people who have saved up stamps and who have jealously guarded them for years has been found. He actually buys canceled stamps by the million or the hundred thousand. This cheerful news is given for the benefit of those who have cried out for information from time to time. But the man who buys them does not expect to see them redeemed, nor is he trying to relieve the suffering of those who have carefully hoarded the "little green ones," the three-cent stamp, and the five-cent stamp, and the stamp of all kinds. But the seekers of wealth by stamp-selling are not likely to acquire great fortunes in this way. If they have collected only a few thousand, or even 100,000, they would be better off to sell them at once, for the wholesale market price of canceled postage stamps (unless for some particular reason they are intrinsically more valuable) is \$100 a million. And that is \$100 hundred thousand.

"Why do I buy postage stamps?" said G. B. Calman, No. 299 Pearl street to a Tribune reporter. "Why, to sell them, of course."

"Who wants them?" "If people did not want them I certainly should not buy them."

"Give one instance of a reasonable demand for them?" "There is a big cigarette company which has a canceled stamp on a picture which is given away with every box of cigarettes. The company uses millions of them."

"A certain publication gives a stamp-book for so many coupons going with the papers."

"What kind of stamps do you buy?" "But what wants common green two-cent stamps? They are not rare."

"Well, they are less common in Western Bulgaria than in New York City. I buy stamps of all kinds, of Europe and bring them to America, and I ship American stamps to all parts of Europe."

"How many stamps do you buy a year?" "I bought over 50,000,000 last year. For fifteen years I have averaged about 20,000,000 a year."

"What becomes of them?" "One hundred dollars' worth of stamps are sold. A great many people make collections, and the stamps are gathered for them in this way."

"What do you pay for stamps?" "One hundred dollars for a million of any kind. I don't care what they are, I will take them. But I pay a great deal more for rare ones, of course. Sometimes people find old stamps which have been lying around for years. Frequently they are very valuable."

"Suppose you were to get an order to-day for 50,000,000, could you fill it?" "Yes."

"Would you buy as many?" "Yes."

"How do you handle them?" "Those packing cases there are full of them. You see, the stamps are assorted and put in envelopes and boxed up for shipment. I would not pay, would it, to count 1,000,000 two-cent stamps? How do you manage that?"

"We can estimate them almost precisely by weight."

"So canceled stamps really have a market value?" "If they did not, as I said before, I should not buy them. Bring round a million or two, in boxes or bags, and see for yourself. There are few things in this world that are allowed to go to waste." And he picked up a package of foreign stamps and gave them to the reporter as a nest egg.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25c a bottle.

Money for School Boys.

Thirty school boys above the age of 12 can learn how to make money without interfering with their school work by calling at The Critic office at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

LEASING THE CANAL.

What the Cumberland and Washington Road Proposes.

Governor Jackson has transmitted to the General Assembly of Maryland a special message, recommending that a bid for the perpetual lease of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal made by the Cumberland and Washington Railroad Company be accepted. The company offers to pay about \$1,400,000, included in which sum are the following items:

To pay of the corpus bonds, principal and interest, \$600,000; labor claims, \$70,000; lien on Cumberland wharf property, \$300,000; the only site for the new construction bonds of 1884, amounting to about \$425,000, and also an annuity of \$15,000 to the State for the use of the payment in cash of the sum of \$500,000.

The bidders want the canal, its franchises, water rights, property of all sorts, an assignment of all the liens of the State and make a lease for ninety-nine years renewable forever, and the 50,000 shares of the capital stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal belonging to the State. The bidders propose to construct a line one or more tracks on the canal bed and run daily trains to put the road in operation between Cumberland and Williamsport within a year, and to the District of Columbia in two years.

The incorporators of the Cumberland and Washington Railroad Company are Mr. Enoch Pratt, David L. Bartlett, Mr. John A. Hamilton, Mr. A. W. Johnson, postmaster of Cumberland; Mr. Martin N. Rohrbach, a wealthy business man of Frederick; Mr. E. Kurtz Johnson, a Washington coal dealer, and Hattersley W. Talbot, a lawyer of Rockville, Montgomery County, who has assumed the role of the company.

The company has been incorporated at Rockville, the capital stock being \$2,000,000, which may be increased. No organization has as yet been effected, but as is usual in such cases, the incorporators will most probably serve as directors for the first year.

Some surprise was expressed that the Cumberland and Washington Company had taken the order for the road of the canal. While it was expected that other companies would compete with their bids, it was generally settled that the Western Maryland Railroad Company certainly would. The proposals of the Cumberland and Washington Company include one for a connection of their road and the Western Maryland at Williamsport, the present terminus of the latter company, but it was stated that President Hood is not satisfied with this arrangement, which his company would be a lessee instead of an owner, and that he might prefer to build the road to the terminus of the Western Maryland, and take the towpath as a bed for his road.

Two years ago, before the freshets, and when a foreclosure stared the canal company in the face, Mr. Hood offered to lease to the Western Maryland, that is, from Williamsport to Cumberland, eighty-four miles in length, for 100 years, and to pay \$100,000 annually. Of this sum, \$30,000 was to be applied to paying off the bonds of the canal, and the balance was to be paid in cash. The whole \$40,000 was to go into the State treasury. While this debt was being canceled the State would have received \$100,000 as a return for its investment of \$30,000 in the property in the canal. By the offer of the Cumberland and Washington Company this sum is increased to \$150,000. Mr. Hood then favored a maintenance of the 100 miles of the canal from Williamsport to Georgetown.

At Cumberland the Western Maryland Company, if it avails itself of the opportunity offered by the new company, will connect with the Cumberland and Piedmont, George's Creek and Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, the first two of which and the Baltimore and Ohio are the sources of the canal's water supply. It is stated that the new road will be a double track, and the cost of its construction from Cumberland to Williamsport is estimated at \$500,000.

The proposal was proposed by the Cumberland and Washington Company authorizes but does not compel that company to construct a road all the way from Cumberland to Williamsport, and the latter may terminate at Williamsport. The Baltimore and Ohio does not speak definitely upon this point, but the general statement is made that the entire towpath will become the bed of their road.

MONEY IN PLAY-WRITING.

Stuart Robson Says That a Man Has to Work a Lifetime at It.

"Could anybody write 'The Henrietta'?" "I have a theory on that point. Howard agrees with it. I believe that playwrights are made, not born. I think that anybody can write a play who will take enough trouble."

"Without original genius?" "Without merely an infinite capacity for taking pains."

"How long must he study?" "All his life. And he must do nothing else. He must not be journalist, dramatist, novelist. He must be dramatist first, last and all the time."

"But suppose he has to earn his living?" "He had better earn it by writing plays, no matter how poorly he succeeds. I tell you the man who undertakes to write for the stage undertakes the hardest task of his life. He must know every play that was ever written. He must know the stage from every point of view—from that of the stage carpenter as well as from that of the box-office. He must possess the gift of self-criticism. He must be merciless with his own productions. He must devote himself to his art with entire singleness of purpose, as Mr. Boucicault did. Do you suppose that if Boucicault had dabbled in journalism or in miscellaneous writing, for which he had every qualification, he would ever have produced his inimitable series of Irish plays? Why, sir, nearly twenty years passed between the production of 'Old Heads and Young Hearts' and the production of 'The Colleen Bawn.' That interval Mr. Boucicault filled with failure after failure. Was he discouraged? Any one else would have been. But Boucicault understood that his two early successes were more or less accidental. What he needed was practical knowledge. He set himself to acquire it. He became a good actor as author, and as good a stage manager as either."

"Then what is the moral of 'The Henrietta' success?" "The moral of every other great work of art is accomplished by a man in the prime of life. The moral that the quality most needed for stage writing is perseverance. The writer who lacks it is in his desk and who casually says: 'I think I shall write for the stage as a profession,' should see a writer like Bronson Howard rehearsing 'The Henrietta,' or one like Steele MacKaye rehearsing 'The Arrant Knaves.' Why authors like these know every detail of stage direction. If they didn't they could only win success by an accident."

"Do you advise young authors to try to write a 'Henrietta'?" "Not at all."

"Because they will be old authors—and very old authors—too, before they know how?"—Chicago Times.

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STOLEN SEAL CLOAKS.

TESTIMONY REGARDING THEM IN THE SHOPLIFTERS' CASE.

Detective Raf's Evidence Cannot Be Used—Legal Weeds "Grown Around the Light-Fingers' Case."

In continuation of the shop-lifting case yesterday afternoon Mr. B. H. Stinemetz was placed on the stand and identified the sealskin cloak produced in evidence by the number on the tag, 6,680. He said that this number compared with the number on the invoice that he received from the firm from whom he made his purchases, and that the value was \$350.

He could not identify any one, but he remembered seeing two ladies standing in a position in his store that aroused his suspicion, on the day the cloak was taken. The cloak, he said, had been sold to his knowledge, and had it been, he most certainly would have known it, as it would not have been an ordinary sale.

Counsel for the defense demanded the production of the invoice as the best evidence, but Mr. Lipcomb said he could get along without it, and if they wanted it they could send for it. Mr. Stinemetz had positively identified the cloak as his property, and that was all that was necessary. Mr. Stinemetz concluding, said that the weather was very warm at that time in December in such a cloak, and he had never seen the cloak produced in court as the property of the firm. He, however, as an expert, pronounced the stolen garment an "old" and not a "new" one, as alleged in court yesterday.

A variance on the question as to whether the sealskin stolen was a "newmark," "ulster," "dolman" or "hugabug" misled the witness and he retired from the stand.

Mr. S. W. Stinemetz, also a member of the firm, recognized the "seal skin" in evidence by the number, and he testified that on the night of the 11th of December there were only two cloaks of this description found in the store, where there ought to have been three. "Our first attention was called to it by Detective Raf," testified the witness, "and we knew that the garment was missing by reference to the cash-book."

On the 11th day of December the first cloak was valued at \$40, and the value of the cloak taken was \$350.

SUBJECT TO CLOSE CROSS EXAMINATION.

Miss Jessy Sweeney, an employee in Mr. Stinemetz's establishment, defined the distinction between a jacket, coat and newmark. She was subjected to a very clever cross-examination without wavering. So did also Miss Laughtin, a clerk in the same establishment.

The matron at the Police Headquarters testified to searching the shop-lifters on the 11th of December and finding them attired in the necessary garments appertaining to their profession. Mrs. Friday had on a dress with a velvet front and a combination of false pockets and mysterious openings not common to the dresses worn in these days. "After they were confined in the station house," testified Mrs. Friday, "they were subjected to a search, and a combination of false pockets and mysterious openings not common to the dresses worn in these days."

Stricken With Apoplexy.

The wife of ex-Governor Daniel H. Chamberlain of South Carolina, and daughter of Mrs. H. C. Ingersoll of this city, was stricken with apoplexy on Sunday last at her residence at Fortnam, N. C. She has been some improvement in her condition, but it is still critical. Mr. Chamberlain, who is receiver of the South Carolina Railroad, was in Charleston when his wife was stricken, but arrived home on Monday. Mrs. Ingersoll is also with her daughter.

THE GREATEST CURE ON EARTH for pain, Salivation Oil, will give instant relief. Price 25 cents.

A Jewel of the first water is another name for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Only 25 cents.

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BRIGGS' HEADACHE TROCHES.

FOR SICK HEADACHE IN ITS NERVOUS, BILIOUS OR CONGESTIVE FORMS.

TESTIMONIAL.

L. E. BROWN, M. D., 33 West Jersey st., N. J., June 25, 1889.

This is to certify that I have used for some months with much satisfaction, the combination of remedies for headache known as Briggs' Headache Troches. The remedy cures most headaches, especially such as follow nervous women, than anything I am acquainted with, and it is this certificate of the value of Briggs' Troches to the favorable attention of sufferers from that trouble, I shall feel that I have done them a service.

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HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

"THE BERRET," 1400 H STREET NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

TURKISH STREET COSTUMES.

They Differ Very Little From That Worn by the Parisians.

On the street the Ottoman dame is less distinctly Oriental in appearance than at home amid her servants, and were it not for the ever present yashmak and the many hued ribbons and trimmings, she might pass in a crowd of Europeans without attracting much attention. Indeed, the higher class of Turkish ladies dress quite a la Parisienne. French shoes, a handsome Parisian parasol and a long silk cloak gathered about the shoulders and reaching to the feet, entirely concealing the dress beneath, complete the costume.

The white veil swatches the face and neck and serves the double purpose of a modest concealment and a cool neckerchief. It is only fair to say, however, that the yashmak is gradually becoming more and more transparent, and that every lineament can easily be traced through its gossamer folds. So light a face covering does not impose any restraint on conversation or breathing, and in the dusty and unwholesome streets of Constantinople is a positive benefit, deepening the dirt from the lungs.

Among the wives of the poorer class of Turkish citizens the yashmak is even more of a make believe. It becomes simply a meagre square of muslin or some gauzy stuff, generally white or grayish, and is a mere shadow of its predecessor, which was a formidable affair of many folds, entirely obscuring the whole face, with the exception of the eyes. The head dress is not only light and covers the hair altogether, leaving only the eyes free. While among the ladies of wealth, the black cloak has been superseded by the more fashionable dolman or pelisse, among the middle class women among the poor the sombre sarment still holds its own.

One meets baggy-looking creatures hidden in its folds from head to foot, and not a feature visible except possibly a single eye that shines out from the black hood like a dusky lamp. It will be many years before the ungainly cloak retreats before the more fashionable garments of Western Europe, for all the Turks except the official class are very poor, and the big cloak hides a multitude of shortcomings.

Diaphanous veils, high-heeled shoes and slippers, fine dresses and European styles belong to the owners of palaces and villas, whose mistresses never leave home unattended, and whose Arabian girls trotting behind remind the Nubian girl of the East. The costume of the Southern States in ante-bellum days.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

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Its Wonderful Effect on the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Bladder.

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Lemon Hot Drops.

For coughs and colds, take Lemon Hot Drops.

For sore throat and bronchitis, take Lemon Hot Drops.

For pneumonia and laryngitis, take Lemon Hot Drops.

For consumption and catarrh, take Lemon Hot Drops.

For all throat and lung diseases, take Lemon Hot Drops.

For all colds and reliable preparation. Sold by druggists, 25 cents per bottle. Prepared by H. Moziey, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

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